

Archeological Investigations at
Burcher Cottage
Colonial National Historical Park
Yorktown, Virginia



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1997

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Archeological investigations to support rehabilitation of the Burcher Cottage, conducted from 1992 to 1995, revealed the presence of the foundation of an earlier structure (possibly dating to 1781), and midden deposits that may contain an intact stratigraphic sequence dating from the earliest occupation of Yorktown. All of these resources contribute to the park's eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

Archeological monitoring of interior restoration revealed the presence of brick footings for an early structure, possibly the "T-shaped" building shown on the 1781 billeting plan for Yorktown. Monitoring of the initial drain line to the west and south revealed an extensive fill deposit which was archeologically tested prior to extension of the drain line. This excavation revealed that the midden deposit contained intact refuse deposits that are probably associated with occupation of the structure. Because this structure may represent an "ordinary" or tavern (a site type unrepresented at Yorktown) and has intact associated midden deposits, the site represents a significant resource for the understanding of daily public life in the mid-eighteenth century town, and contributes to the National Register eligibility of the park. Installation of the drain extension impacted the later fill deposits that overlay the midden and did not effect the Register properties of the site.

Additional monitoring of the installation of a new drainage feature on the east facade indicated that archeological resources in that area have been impacted by modern construction activities associated with utility installation. This portion of the site does not contribute to National Register status.

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INTRODUCTION

Burcher Cottage is located on Lot 37 in Yorktown, Virginia, now part of Colonial National Historical Park (Figure 1). Lot 37 has been occupied since 1682 by a succession of structures, the first building on the lot was an ordinary or tavern (Hatch 1980:67). By 1715, the lot contained one messuage and two cottages (Ibid:68). By 1781 the lot contained two large structures, a "tee-shaped" structure on the location of the present Burcher Cottage, and a large structure to the east (Figure 2). The foundation of the "tee-shaped" structure was discovered during rehabilitation of the Burcher Cottage in 1992 (Orr 1992; Appendix 1). Absent during the Civil War, the Burcher Cottage appears by the 1870's with two frame outbuildings to its east (Figure 3). By 1931, the two outbuildings were replaced by a two-story Greek Revival frame house, oriented with its gable end facing Main Street (Figure 4) which in turn was demolished by the National Park Service in the 1930's.

The National Park Service completed extensive rehabilitation of the Burcher Cottage in 1992. Included in the rehabilitation work was construction of an in-ground drain paralleling the north foundation and ending in an absorption trench to the east of the structure (Figure 5). By 1994, this drain had proven inadequate and the park proposed extending it a distance of seventy-five feet at a depth of two to two and one-half feet to the edge of a depression southeast of Burcher Cottage. In 1995, failure of the drain system to adequately prevent runoff from Main Street required construction of an improved drainage system along the north facade.

Monitoring of the installation of the 1992 drain indicated that the area between the cottage and Main Street contained dense fill deposits post-dating the early nineteenth century to at least a depth of two feet. The original drain impacted this fill to the east of the cottage in Lot 37, revealing a deposit of dense oyster shell and occasional mid-nineteenth century artifacts (see Figure 5). Concern over the exact nature of these deposits and the potential for earlier deposits to be located to the east of the cottage and along the north facade precipitated the additional investigations which are the subject of this report.

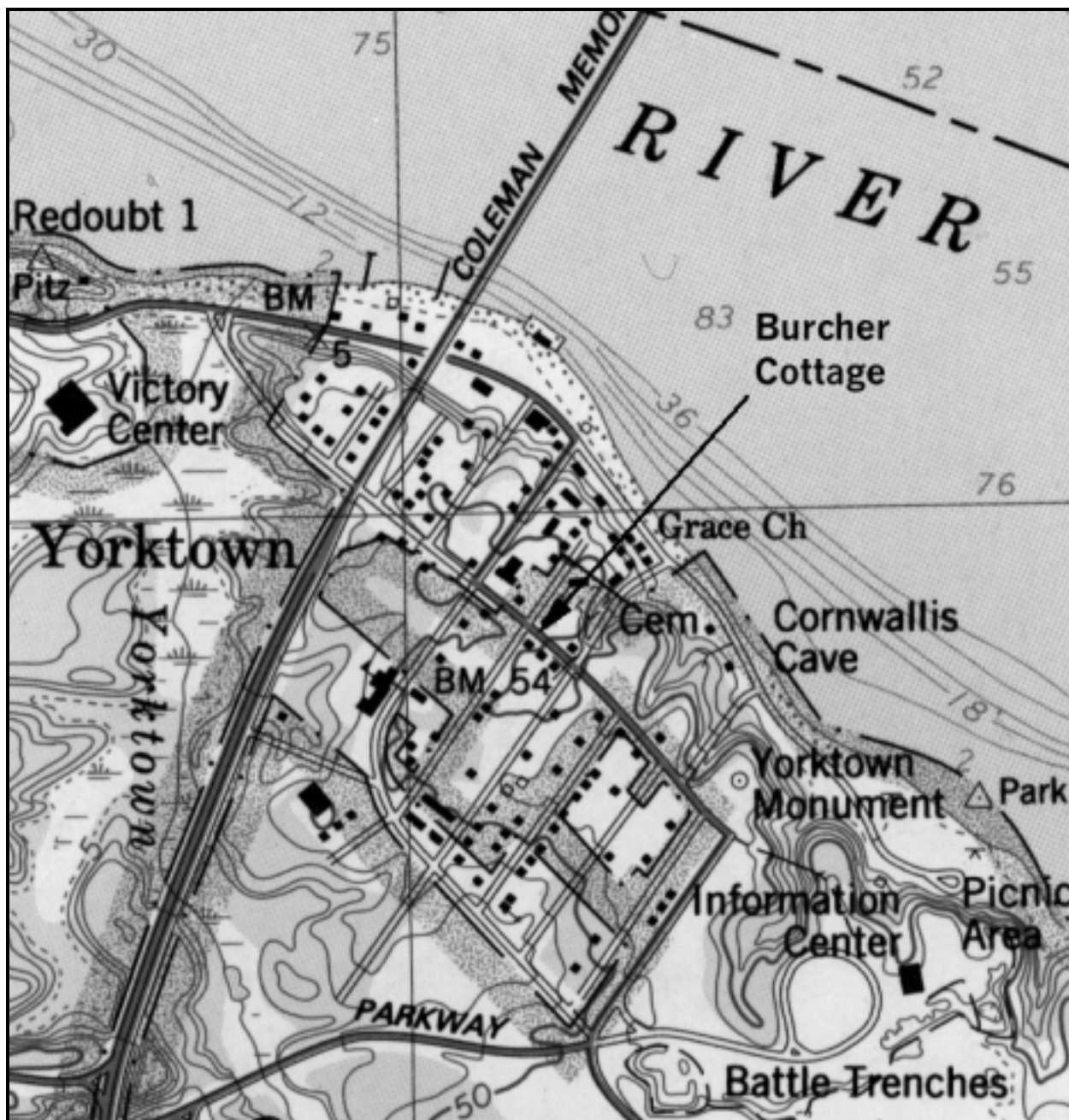


Figure 1: Location of Burcher Cottage (Detail from Yorktown Quadrangle, U.S.G.S. 1:24000 Series).



Figure 2: Detail from the Berthier billeting plan of Yorktown, 1781 showing "T-shaped" structure on Lot 37 indicated by red arrow (Berthier 1781 from Hatch 1980: 193).



Figure 3: Photograph of Main Street in the late 1870's (From Hatch 1980: 207). Burcher Cottage appears left of center.



Figure 4: Photograph of Burcher Cottage in 1931 (From Hatch 1980:219).

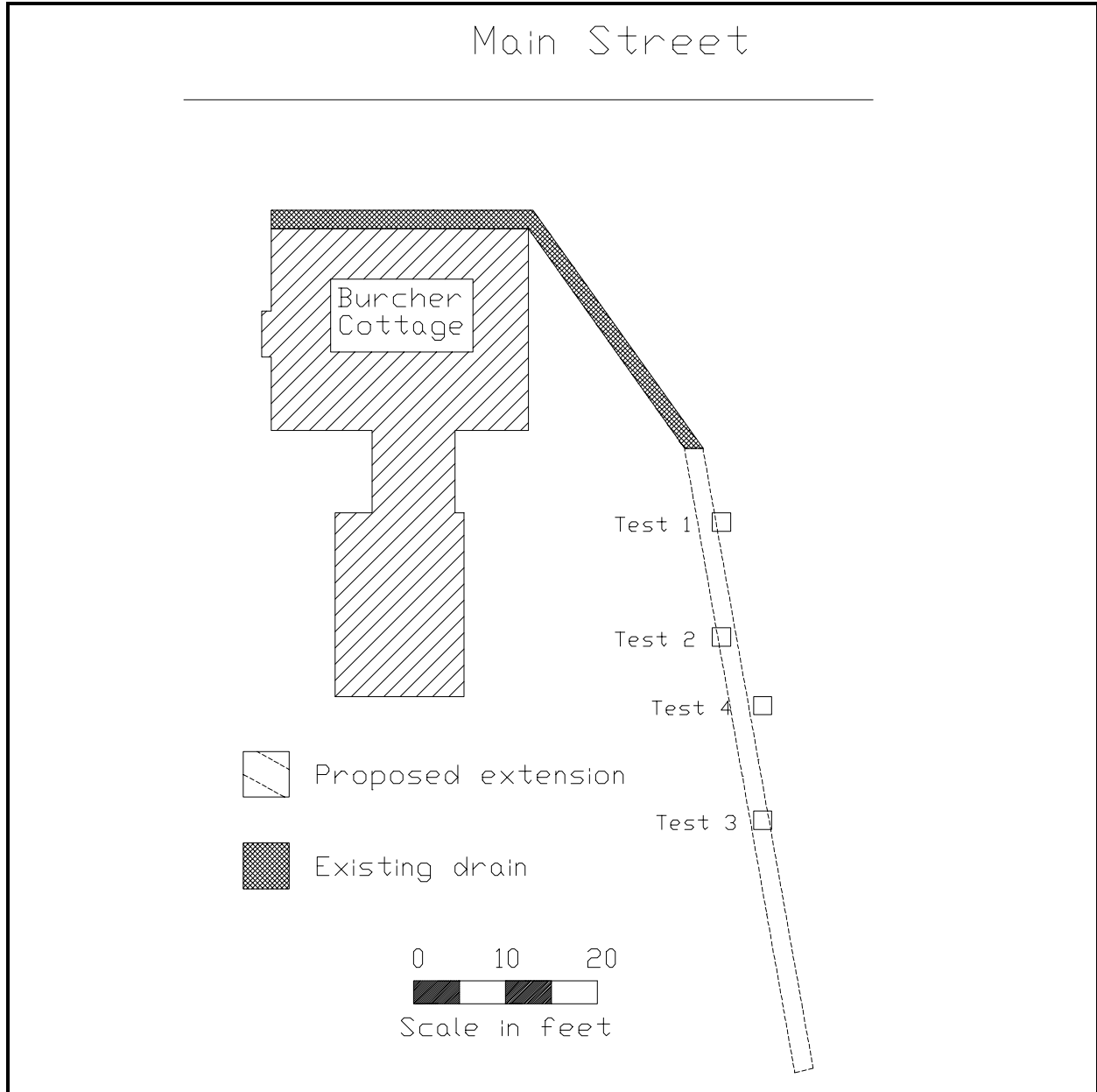


Figure 5: Location of drainage improvements and test excavations.

PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

No previous archeological research had been conducted at Burcher Cottage or Lot 37 prior to the investigations appearing in this report.

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Data Collection Standards

All fieldwork and laboratory analysis was conducted in conformance with "Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines". All soils were passed through one-quarter inch hardware cloth with recovered artifacts placed in plastic bags by provenience. All excavation units and features were documented by photographs and measured drawings both in plan and in profile. Soil colors were recorded using the Munsell soil color system. All artifacts from proveniences dating to the middle of the nineteenth century and earlier were collected and cataloged to Automated National Catalog System standards and the standards of the National Park Service's Manual for Museums. All artifacts and associated documentary materials are on deposit at Colonial National Historical Park under Accession COLO 416 for the 1992 Drain Monitoring, COLO 417 for the Drain Extension Testing, and COLO 419 for the North Facade Drain Monitoring. A complete catalog of recovered artifacts is presented in Appendix 2.

Drain Extension Testing

Archeological fieldwork for testing of the proposed drain extension was conducted by the author between December 20 and December 21, 1994. The proposed extension of the drain line was located on a roughly flat terrace east of the Burcher Cottage. Sixty feet east of the cottage the ground slopes rapidly away along the boundaries of the terrace, losing approximately four feet of elevation. The entire terrace appears to have been raised by filling to its present elevation.

The proposed route of the drain was divided into four roughly equal segments. The final twenty-five feet of drainage

improvements consisted of an above-grade spillway and was not considered for testing. A two-foot by two-foot test unit was excavated in roughly the middle of each segment.

Test 1: Test 1 was located seven feet south of the existing end of the Burcher Cottage drain. Located as to expose the below-ground portion of a surface-visible foundation remnant of the structure removed in the 1930's, the test revealed that the foundation, although slightly displaced, was relatively intact. The foundation is two stretcher courses wide with sand-lime mortar joints (Figures 6 and 7). Most bricks appear well-fired and finely tempered with re-use of a glazed stretcher.

At 0.4 feet below surface where the excavation was suspended, the foundation continued with stratigraphic separation between the areas north and south of the foundation; north of the foundation contains very dark grayish brown (Munsell color 10YR 3/2) sandy humic loam containing bits of orange clay while south of the foundation the soil is grayish brown (Munsell color 10 YR 5/2) sandy humic loam. The north area is most likely a builder's trench or interior deposits associated with demolition of the structure appearing in the 1930's photograph of Main Street (Figure 4). Excavation was temporarily suspended at this depth to investigate the undisturbed adjacent units to determine if significant intact strata appeared above the proposed depth of disturbance. Upon excavation of the adjacent units, it was evident that the foundation and the adjacent strata post-dated the middle of the nineteenth century and did not contribute to the park's Register eligibility. Monitoring of construction confirmed this finding.

Test 2: Test 2 contained evidence for the most significant archeological deposits discovered during the testing procedure; located 10 feet south of Test 1 it was placed to examine stratigraphy uninterrupted by the structure identified in Test 1.

Stratigraphically, Unit 2 opens with very dark grayish brown (Munsell color 10YR 3/2) sandy humic loam from the surface to approximately 0.5 feet below surface where it somewhat arbitrarily ends (Figures 8 and 9). Zone 1 artifacts include manganese glass, whiteware, and cut nails, indicating a

modern provenance. Zone 2 contained very dark grayish brown (Munsell color 10YR 3/2) sandy humic soil containing rather dense deposits of displaced (vertically jumbled) brick and mortar fragments.

Zone 2 also contained relatively modern artifacts including a bottle base marked "PATENT 1897". Zone 3 began at 0.8 feet across the entire unit. Composed of mottled sand (pale brown (Munsell color 10 YR 6/3) and very dark grayish brown (Munsell color 10YR 3/2)) it contained at its top, artifacts pushed down from Zone 2 during demolition of the Greek Revival structure. It contained a mixture of late nineteenth century and some twentieth century artifacts (galvanized flashing). Zone 3 ends at 1.0 feet below surface. Zone 4 consisted of very dark grayish brown (Munsell color 10YR 3/2) sandy organic loam with no visible brick but with nineteenth century glass fragments and oyster shell. It represents the 1930's pre-demolition ground surface. Zone 4 is 0.2 foot thick.

Zone 5 began at 1.2 feet below surface (fbs) and consists of variegated orange and brown coarse sand containing dense concentrations of oyster shell and clam shell. Occasional artifacts (transfer printed whiteware) indicate a mid-nineteenth century or later date. It was this stratum, identified during the monitoring of the original drain, which precipitated this testing program. It represents a massive filling episode associated with the construction of the Greek Revival structure prior to 1930 (Figure 4). Zone 5 continued to 1.7' across the entire unit. Zone 6 was defined as very dark grayish brown (Munsell color 10YR 3/2) coarse sandy loam containing moderate amounts of oyster and clam shell, wire and cut nails, whiteware and earlier ceramics (Table 1) from 1.7 to 2.1 feet below surface. This zone represents the accumulation of debris from removal of the nineteenth century structures and the period in which no structures are documented for the site throughout the Civil War and into the 1860's (as evidenced by the wire nails). The absence of an intact stratum

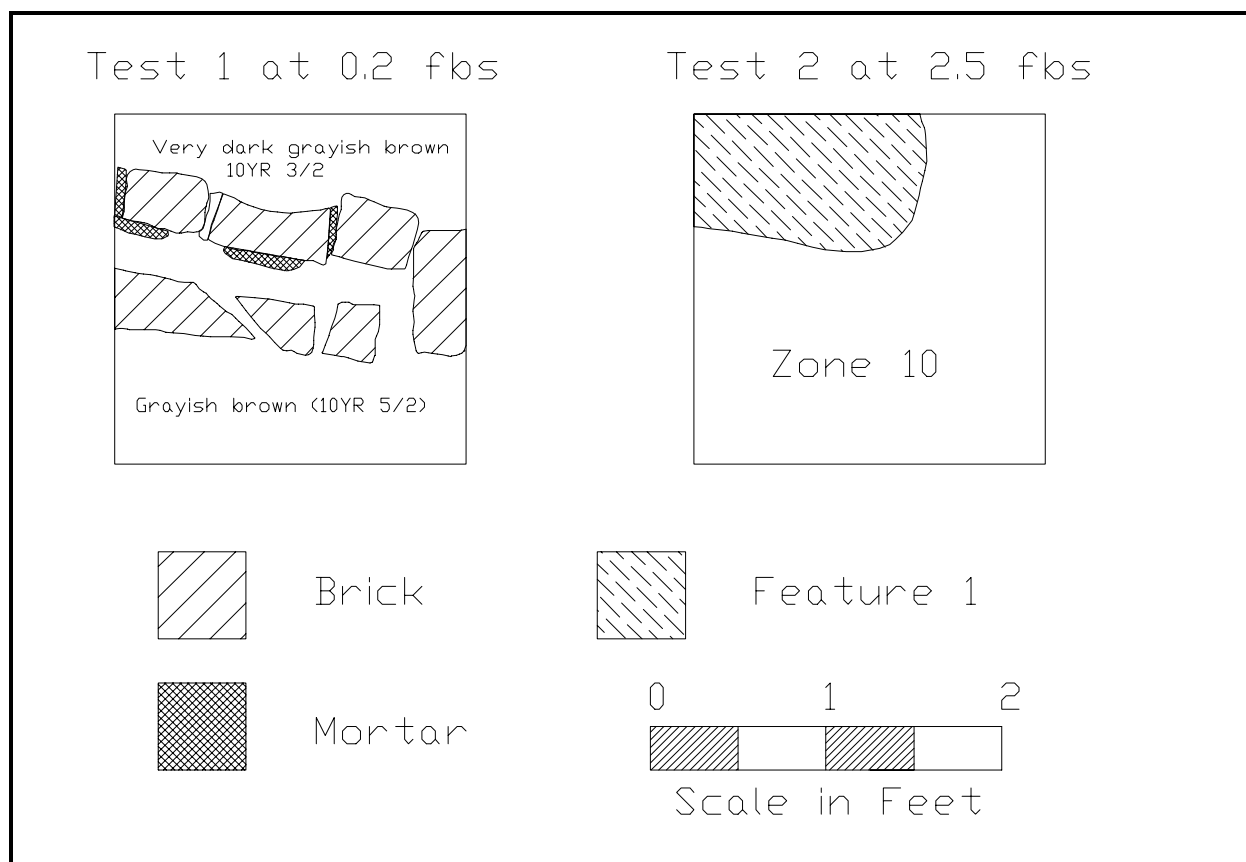


Figure 6: Plan views of Test 1 and Test 2 Feature 1.



Figure 7: Test 1 (0.2 fbs).

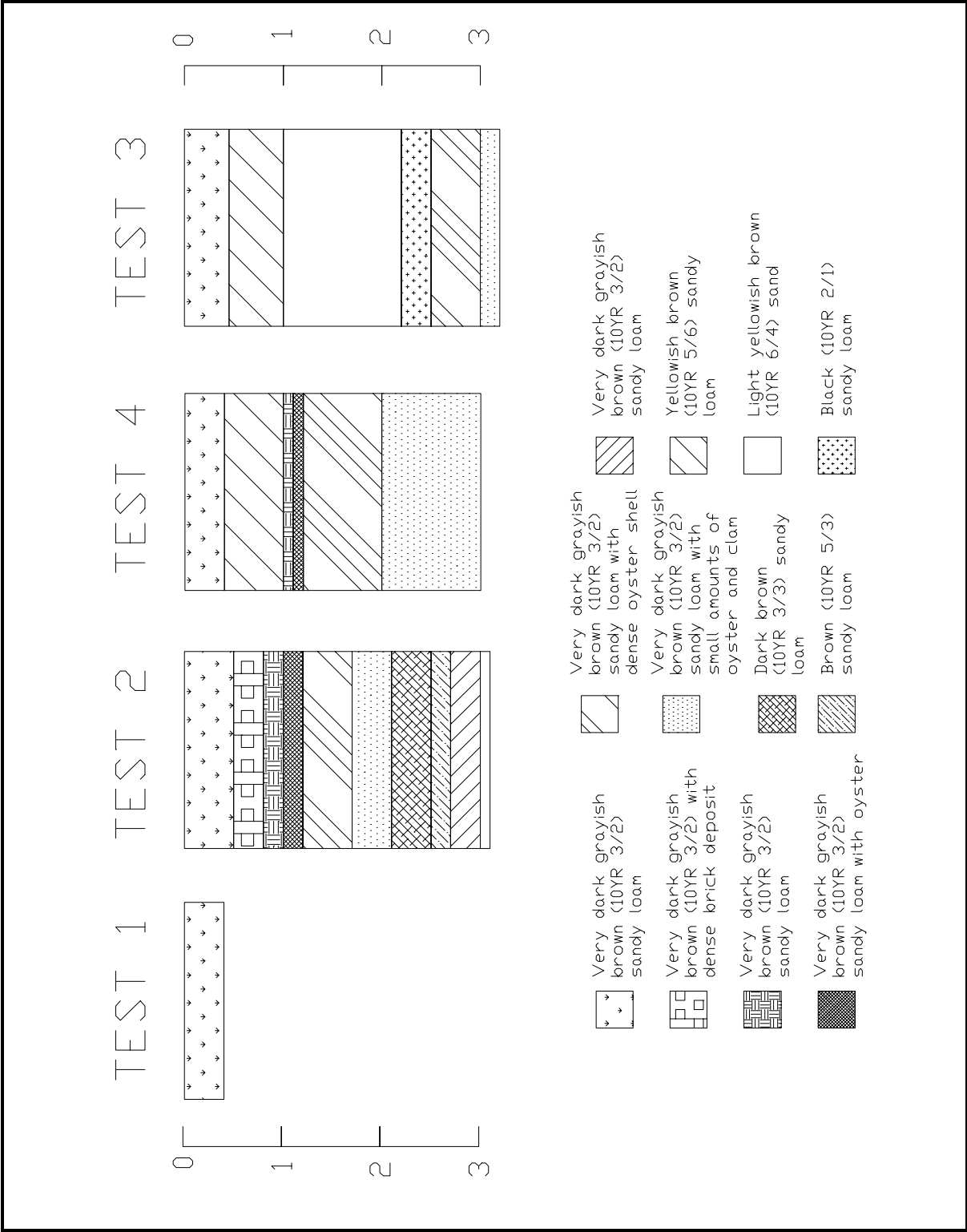


Figure 10: North profile drawings of Tests 1, 2, 3, and 4.



Figure 9: Photograph of Test 3 north profile.



Figure 10: Photograph of Test 2, north profile.

dating from the end of the eighteenth century to the middle of the nineteenth century suggests that Zone 6 may have been significantly reworked or heavily impacted by construction activities at the site. Conversely, it may also represent a filling episode across the entire terrace. Additional investigations would clarify the origin of Zone 6.

Zone 7 was defined by dark brown (Munsell color 10YR 3/3) sandy loam containing at its top, eighteenth century artifacts. Beginning at 2.1 feet below surface, the stratum continued to 2.5 feet below surface across the entire unit. Artifacts recovered from this stratum included European tin glaze (Delft), grey salt-glazed stoneware, white salt-glazed stoneware, Rhenish sprig-molded stoneware, and a variety of mid-eighteenth-century ceramics (Table 2). This obviously represents the mid-eighteenth century occupation of the site.

Zone 8 extended from 2.5 to 2.7 feet below surface and was defined by brown (Munsell color 10 YR 5/3) sandy loam. It contained Feature 1 (Figure 6) that contained fill similar to Zone 7 and represents a posthole originating from the deposition of that stratum. It contained a kaolin pipe stem fragment measuring 5/64" diameter and fragments of cut nails. Zone 9 began at 2.7 feet below surface across the entire unit. Composed of very dark grayish brown (Munsell color 10YR 3/2) humic sandy loam containing charcoal flecks and occasional brick fragments, it extended to 3.0 feet below surface and contained a variety of mid-eighteenth century ceramics. It also contained a single fragment of whiteware which is believed to have been introduced to this zone by the excavation process.

The final stratum, Zone 10 was yellowish brown (Munsell color 10YR 5/6) sand with tan, brown, and black mottles and represents the sterile subsoil of the site.

Table 1: Artifacts recovered from Zone 6

Artifact type	Test 2	Test4	Test 3
Kaolin pipe stem 1/16" dia.	1	2	
Kaolin pipe stem 5/64" dia.	1	1	
Porcelain, underglaze	3	1	
Porcelain, plain	1	1	1
Porcelain, European			
Whiteware, transfer printed			
Whiteware, plain	4	6	
Pearlware, plain	1	2	
Creamware, plain		4	1
Redware, clear lead glazed	1	1	1
Rockingham earthenware	1	9	
Yellow earthenware	5	1	
Tin enameled, plain (Delft)		2	
Stoneware, Rhenish, sprig molded	1		
Stoneware, Brown salt-glazed		1	
Stoneware, UID slipped		1	
Coarse earthenware, UID	1		
Brick fragment	1		
Kiln furniture (Poor Potter)		1	
Vessel glass, dark green	6	6	
Vessel glass, light green			
Vessel glass, clear	1	1	
Vessel glass, amber	1		
Flat glass, light green (1.5-2.0mm)	2	21	2
Flat glass, light green (2.0- 2.5mm)	3		3
Flat glass, clear (1.0-1.5mm)	1		
Flat glass, clear (1.5-2.0mm)	1	1	
Nail, wire (complete)		1	1
Nail, cut (complete)	9	2	2
Nail, cut (proximal fragment)	13	4	9
Nail, cut (medial/distal fragment)	11	2	4
Miscellaneous metal objects	1	1	4
Bone fragments	6	2	4
Button fragment (milk glass, four hole)			1

Table 2: Artifacts from Test 2, Zone 7, Zone 8, and Zone 9

Artifact type	Zone 7	Zone 8	Zone 9
Kaolin pipe stem 1/16" dia.			
Kaolin pipe stem 5/64" dia.	3		2
Porcelain, underglaze	3		
Porcelain, plain			1
Whiteware, plain			1
Refined earthenware, UID	1		
English slipware			2
Redware, clear lead glazed	3	2	1
Tin-enameled, blue on white (Delft)	9	1	1
Tin-enameled, polychrome (Delft)			
Stoneware, Rhenish, sprig molded	3		
Stoneware, Rhenish, plain	2		
Stoneware, Brown		1	
Stoneware, Nottingham	2		
Stoneware, white salt-glazed (wsg)		2	2
Stoneware, slip dipped wsg	1		
Stoneware, UID			1
Jackfield		1	
Coarse earthenware, UID		2	
Brick fragment	3		5
Kiln furniture (Poor Potter)	1		
Vessel glass, dark green	25	6	6
Vessel glass, light green		1	
Vessel glass, clear	1	1	1
Flat glass, light green (1.5-2.0mm)	4	1	
Flat glass, light green (2.0- 2.5mm)		1	
Flat glass, clear (1.5-2.0mm)			1
Nail, UID square (proximal fragment)	10	5	3
Nail, UID square (medial/distal frag.)	10	8	4
Bone fragments	31	5	11
Perforated snail shell		1	

Test 3: Test 3 was located 20' south of Test 2 within fifteen feet of the edge of the terrace's southern margin. Zones 1 through 3 are recent fill deposits dating from the 1930's, and possibly later (Figures 8 and 10). Zone 1 was defined as very dark grayish brown (Munsell color 10YR 3/2) sandy loam from the surface to 0.45 feet below surface with a modern date of deposition. Zone 2 was defined as yellowish brown (Munsell color 10YR 5/6) sandy loam extending from 0.45 to 1.0 feet below surface. Zones 1 and 2 were not screened, however no artifacts were observed in their excavation. Zone 3 was defined as light yellowish brown (Munsell color 10 YR 6/4) sand with worm and root mottles extending to 2.2 feet below surface. Having no artifacts, it was an obvious layer of modern sand fill.

Zone 4 was defined as black (Munsell color 10YR 2/1) sandy loam containing wire nails, whiteware, amber glass, etc. extending from 2.1 to 2.5 feet below surface across the entire unit. This stratum represents the modern occupation of the site. Immediately beneath this was Zone 5, corresponding exactly with Zone 5 in Test 2 and containing very dark grayish brown (Munsell color 10YR 3/2) sandy humic loam with dense concentrations of oyster shell. Zone 5 extended to 3.0 feet below surface. Zone 6 began at 3.0 feet below surface and was defined as very dark grayish brown (Munsell color 10YR 3/2) sandy organic loam containing small quantities of oyster and clam shell, brick fragments, etc. Zone 6 contained mid to late nineteenth century artifacts and is the same stratum as Zone 6 in Test 2. Excavation of Test 3 was suspended at 3.0 fbs, in excess of the proposed construction disturbance.

Test 4: Test 4 was located 7.5 feet south of Test 2 and 10.5 feet north of Test 3. Test 4 began with four strata identical to those identified in Test 2:

- 1) Zone 1: Very dark grayish brown (Munsell color 10YR 3/2) sandy organic loam from surface to 0.4 feet below surface.
- 2) Zone 2: Yellowish brown (Munsell color 10YR 5/4) sterile sand from 0.4 to 1.0 feet below surface.
- 3) Zone 3: Very dark grayish brown (Munsell color 10YR 3/2) sandy humic loam from 1.0 to 1.1 feet below surface.
- 4) Zone 4: Light yellowish brown (Munsell color 10 YR 6/4) large grained sand from 1.1 to 1.2 feet below surface.

Zone 5 was composed of dark brown (Munsell color 10YR 3/3) sandy organic loam with dense deposits of oyster shell from 1.2 to 2.0 feet below surface. Additional artifacts included cut nails and bone.

Zone 6 began at 2.0 feet below surface, defined by very dark grayish brown (Munsell color 10YR 3/2) sandy organic loam with occasional oyster shell and clam shell fragments and was identical to Zone 6 in Tests 2 and 3. Zone 6 continued to, and beyond 3.0 feet below surface. Additional artifacts associated with this zone included a wire nail, clear glass, whiteware, cut nails, and an occasional kaolin pipe-stem fragment. These artifacts indicate a mixed provenience dating from the early to late nineteenth century. As suggested in the results from Test 2, this may reflect a fill episode.

Comparisons and Associations

The stratigraphy revealed in Tests 2, 3, and 4 indicated that the terrace east of Burcher Cottage has been constructed through a long and relatively complex series of episodes. The principal member of the sequence is Zone 5, a layer of very dark grayish brown (Munsell color 10YR 3/2) soil containing 50 to 70% oyster shell by volume. This appeared at the depth of 1.2 feet below surface in Tests 2 and 4 (those closest to the north edge of the lot) and at 2.5 feet below surface in Test 3 at the southern edge of the terrace. Dating between the middle and the end of the nineteenth century, this deposit by its massive extent, does not appear to be accretional in nature; rather it appears to have been the result of a single massive fill episode. As such, the objects it contains may not date its deposition but rather the age of the source of the fill material. Regardless of its source, it overlies, in Tests 2 and 4, a stratum that represents the occupation of the structures identified in the historic maps. Stratigraphically, these events are not discrete. In Test 4, Zone 6 appears twice as thick as it does in Test 2, suggesting also that this stratum may have been differentially deposited at the rear of the terrace as it then existed.

Zones 7 through 9 represent primary accretional deposits dating to the colonial occupation of the site and thus are the primary resources identified during the testing program. Appearing only

in Test 2, they appear at 2.1 feet below surface. They do not appear within three feet of the surface within an additional 7.5 feet south of Test 2. It is unknown whether these strata continue northward beneath the foundation of the latest structure identified within Test 1.

North Facade Drainage Monitoring

Archeological monitoring of the drainage improvements along the north facade of Burcher Cottage (Figure 11) indicated that the area had been heavily modified by utility construction, evidenced by an abandoned main telephone cable. The north profile exposed during construction is presented in Figures 12 and 13.

Stratigraphy within the exposed profile consisted of heavily mixed yellow/brown soils interspersed with lenses of dark orange yellow sand from the surface to 0.8 fbs. This stratum represents subsequent grading and filling for Main Street. Beneath this lay a thin (>0.2 feet thick) layer of light yellowish brown (Munsell color 10YR 6/4) sand which in turn overlay a thicker (0.4 feet thick) layer of grayish brown (Munsell color 10YR 5/2) sandy loam. These strata covered a thick (0.5 feet thick) layer of demolition debris containing loose brick (but no other artifacts). The latter stratum also contained an abandoned main telephone cable that paralleled Main Street. It was impossible to conclusively determine if the telephone cable was the primary agent for disturbance in the area, or if had been installed in a previously disturbed area. The latter appears somewhat more likely.

This portion of the site has been extensively disturbed and does not contain archeological information that contributes to the register eligibility of the park or to the site.

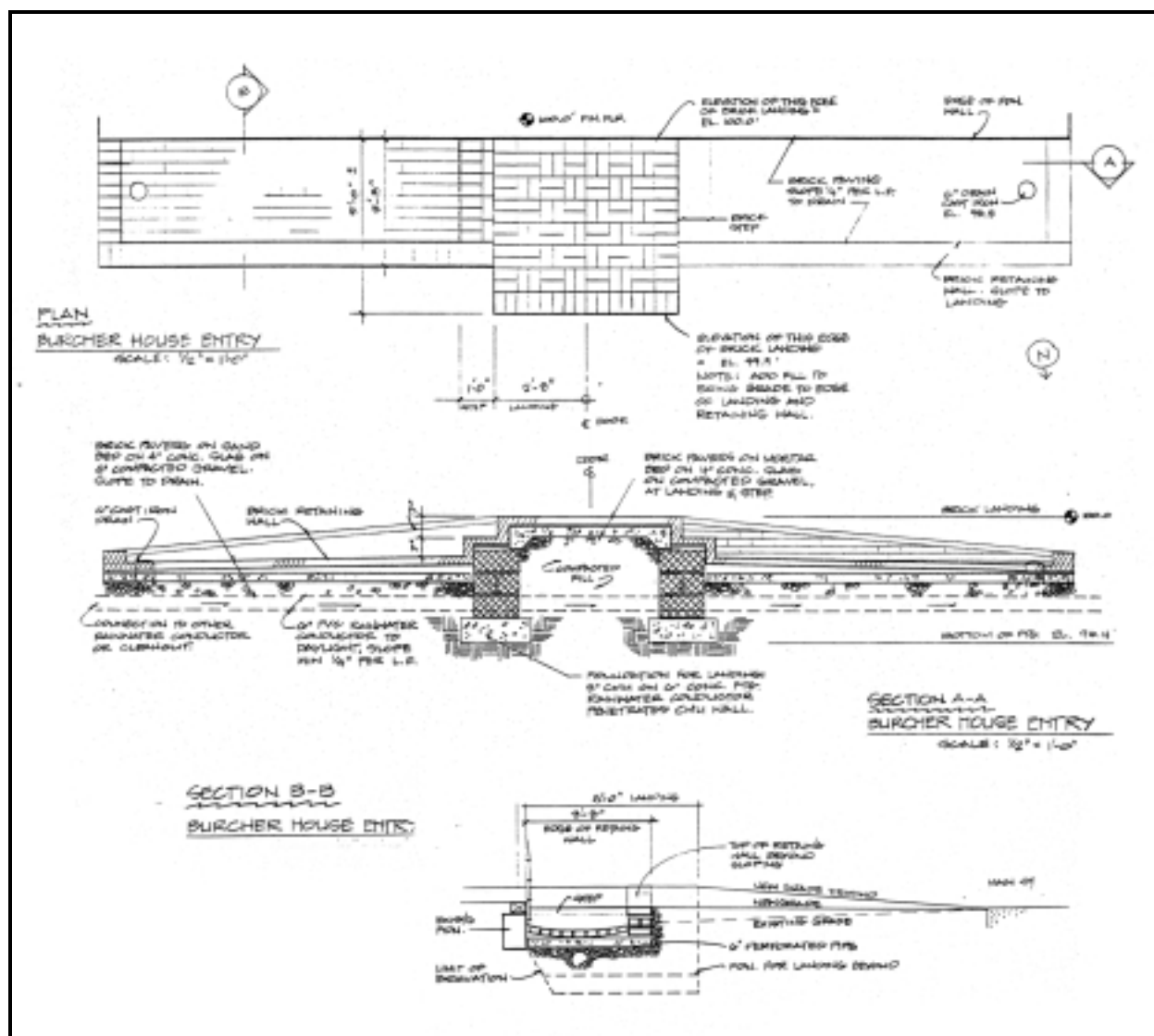


Figure 11: Architectural drawings for north facade drainage improvements.

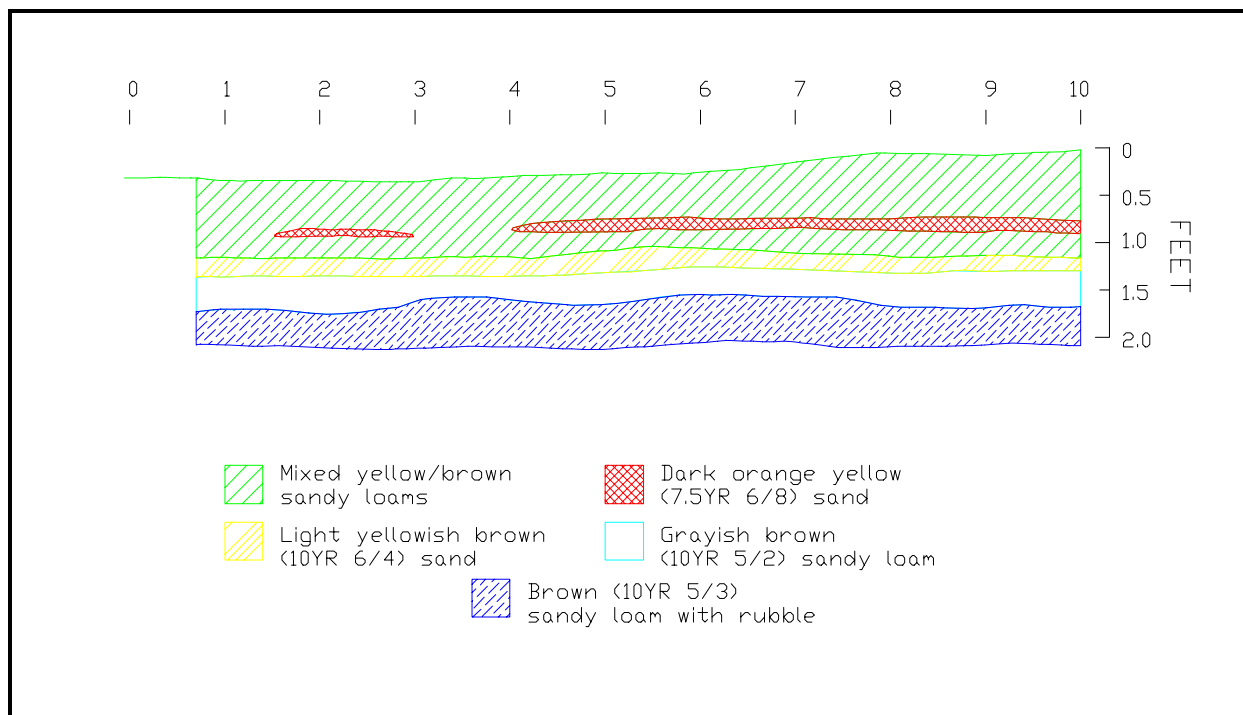


Figure 12: Drawing of north profile, north facade drainage improvements.



Figure 13: Photomontage of north profile, north facade drainage improvements.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Artifact analysis from the Burcher Cottage investigations will be limited to items recovered from Test 2 Zones 7, 8, and 9. All other proveniences do not appear either to have originated from activities conducted away from Lot 37, or are well outside the site's period of significance. The sampled area represents only a small portion of the lot, and an even smaller portion of the earlier deposits. Two measures are reasonably reliable given such a small sample size, the Mean Ceramic Date (MCD) formula (South 1977), and *terminus post quem* (TPQ). Additional inferences may be made by comparing the relative frequencies of refined and coarse earthenwares. Analysis of the significant proveniences appears below in Table 3.

Review of Table 3 indicates that the Mean Ceramic Date of Zones 7, 8, and 9 center around the middle of the eighteenth century. Individual variation is due to the small sample size and its purpose as an approximation of the middle date of a site's occupation and is not an absolute date for the deposition of a provenience. All three zones date within the park's period of significance. cursory analysis indicates that the assemblage is dominated by coarse earthenwares, due partly to the early date prior to the widespread introduction of refined earthenwares, and partly to the site's presumed use as a tavern or ordinary. It is also clear that the sample is much too small to definitively identify the precise date or function of the site. Additional investigation is needed to refine the date and confirm site function.

Table 3: Mean Ceramic Date and *terminus post quem* for Test 2 Zones 7, 8, and 9

CAT_NMBR	#	DESCR1	MEDIAN	SUM	MCD	TPQ
TEST 2 ZONE 7						
COLOY100078	1	Earthenware, coarse. Delft.	1750	1750		1600
COLOY100079	9	Earthenware, coarse. Delft.	1750	15750		1600
COLOY100081	1	Stoneware. White salt-glazed, slip-dipped.	1745	1745		1715
COLOY100083	1	Stoneware. Westerwald.	1738	1738		1700
COLOY100084	1	Stoneware. Westerwald.	1738	1738		1700
COLOY100085	3	Stoneware. Westerwald.	1738	5214		1700
COLOY100086	1	Stoneware. Nottingham.	1755	1755		1700
COLOY100087	1	Stoneware. Nottingham.	1755	1755		1700
SUM	18			31445	1747	1700
TEST 2 ZONE 8						
COLOY100089	1	Earthenware, coarse. Delft.	1750	1750		1600
COLOY100090	1	Stoneware. Brown.	1733	1733		1690
COLOY100091	2	Stoneware. White salt-glazed.	1758	3516		1740
COLOY100092	1	Earthenware, coarse. Jackfield.	1760	1760		1740
SUM	5			8759	1752	
TEST 2 ZONE 9						
COLOY100104	2	Stoneware. White salt-glazed.	1758	3516		1740
COLOY100106	1	Earthenware, coarse. Delft.	1750	1750		1600
COLOY100107	1	Earthenware, coarse. Delft.	1750	1750		1600
COLOY100108	2	Earthenware, coarse. Lead-slipped	1733	3466		1670
SUM	6			10482	1747	

CONCLUSIONS

Significant archeological deposits associated with the colonial occupation of Lot 37 at Yorktown were identified at the depth of 2.1 feet below surface east of the Burcher Cottage. Based upon Tests 3 and 4, these deposits may be expected to appear at increasing depths to the south and east, following the original sloping contour of the ground. The stratigraphic profile within Burcher Cottage (see Appendix 1) is consistent with that revealed in the terrace. The foundation within the present interior of the structure extends into Zone 9, which is sealed by a destruction/fill deposit similar to Zone 6, dating the foundation to the period indicated in the Berthier billeting map of 1781. The refuse deposit may be assumed to be continuous with the foundation and underlie much of Lot 37.

Together, the foundation and associated refuse deposit comprise an archeological resource containing information on town life in the mid eighteenth century. Assuming that the structure represented by the foundation is the ordinary or tavern operated by Edward Powers and possibly later by Phillip Lightfoot it would compose an unique archeological perspective on the public face of the town's development, especially one so close to the Custom House and the commercial activities surrounding it. A significant theme in the park's National Register nomination is commerce, especially during the town's heyday around the middle of the eighteenth century. Although the areas examined comprise only a small portion of the site's total extent (equivalent to the boundary of Lot 37), the presence of intact strata containing artifactual information represents unique information potential. Important research questions that may be examined by archeological investigation of the site include the development of artifact distribution time lag measures between England and interior sites with the port of Yorktown providing an interim date, the development of measures of trading intensity with various partners based upon density of the refuse deposits and the countries of origin for the refined earthenwares, and measures of trade with interior sites evidenced by wild game appearing in the refuse deposit. As such, the foundation and associated deposit meet the criteria for listing as a contributing site to the park's National Register eligibility under Criterion D, "...that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory." (National Register Bulletin 36:16).

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APPENDIX 1:
Regional Archeologist Memorandum:
Unanticipated Archeological Discovery

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Mid-Atlantic Region
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H30(MAR-CRM)

March 16, 1992

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Colonial National Historical Park

From: Regional Archeologist, Cultural Resource Management

Subject: Discovery of Archaeological Site at Burcher Cottage, Yorktown, COLO

During the week of March 2, 1992 the Regional Archeologist received a call from the park that an "earlier" foundation was located during work by the Williamsport Preservation Training Center (WPTC) and Colonial Maintenance Staff conducted on the Burcher Cottage. This structure was receiving stabilization work scheduled

to replace in-kind rotted fabric, etc., in order to facilitate its preservation. Part of the design included the installation of piers which would be excavated in "previously disturbed ground". As a precaution, the close monitoring of the site by Ken Sandri, WPTC, was arranged. Mr. Sandri has had archeological training and experience and his previous work at Thomas Stone National Historic Site has proven to be invaluable.

Results: During the hand excavation of the pier installation units, portions of an English Bond brick foundation were revealed. This foundation was discovered at the bottom of a considerably deep destruction level (See Level C on attached draft section, plan, and notes). The Regional Archeologist visited the site on March 6, 1992 and made the following observations:

1. The earlier English Bond foundation appeared relatively intact and was not impacted in any serious way by the current project.

2. Williamsport is to be commended for their sensitivity to the discovery and the immediate cessation of all ground disturbing activities.

3. Level E (See attached draft section), an intact artifact bearing level was observed just under the destruction level and cut through by the foundation in all excavation units. This level does not contain any diagnostic ceramic objects later than creamware. Artifacts were collected in three different units from this level; including some collected by the regional archeologist. Again, this level was not seriously impacted by ground disturbance activities since it appeared almost simultaneously with the foundation (although somewhat deeper). In situ artifacts were collected by the Regional Archeologist and appropriately bagged and provenienced from both Level E and the Destruction Level (See attached section). In sum, the structure's foundation appears relatively intact and an associated occupation level is also intact. Since these two features were observed in only several narrow excavation units, these interpretations would need further amplification at some later point.

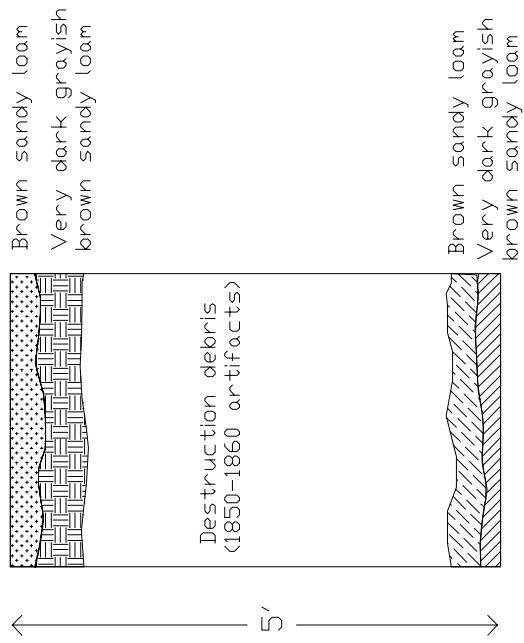
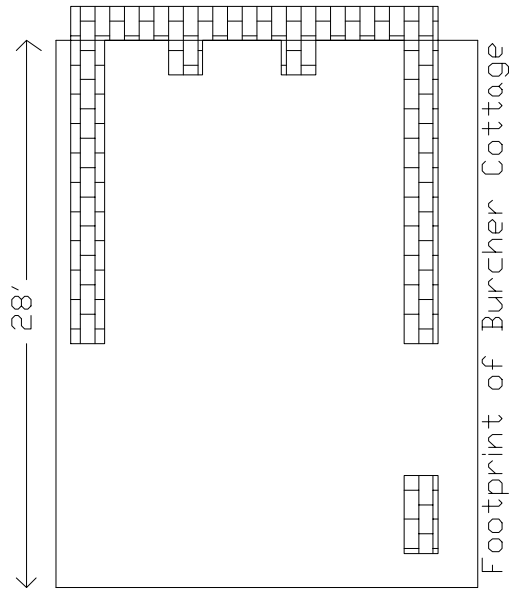
Follow-Up:

1. All of the draft notes will be rendered into a permanent final cartographic record.
2. All artifacts collected in the above levels will be identified and cataloged into the Automated National Catalog System. A copy of this report will be given to both the Curator and the SHPO.
3. Historic accounts suggest that the recently discovered foundation may in fact be the remnants of the "T-shaped" building once located in the center of Lot 37 (the lot where the Burcher Cottage currently stands. See Charles E. Hatch, Jr., Editor, Colonial Yorktown's Main Street, 1980, pp. 657-69). We know from the Berthier map that this structure was standing during the siege of Yorktown. Further historical evidence is needed to ascertain how long it survived subsequent to its late eighteenth century existence. Architectural historians believe the Burcher Cottage to date from about 1870. Certainly the range of artifacts observed in the destruction level suggest a date range of 1770 or so to about 1850-60. A preliminary hypothesis might suggest that this indicates that the "T-shaped" building survived in some form until that time. However, a complete land use history of Lot 37 probably should be done.
4. This site should be registered with the state and the Regional Archeologist will be responsible for that action.
5. We have already contacted the SHPO archaeologist and we are proceeding with the necessary consultation. We believe that this constitutes a no adverse action.
6. There are no impacts to the foundation and related stratigraphy occasioned by the construction of the support piers. There will be no additional ground disturbance inside the perimeter of the discovered feature. The construction planned for the Burcher Cottage will not impact the feature and there will be no load bearing walls on the feature. Additionally, the new concrete piers will not contact the feature and barriers will be constructed to ensure this.

All questions related to this feature and the associative archaeology should be directed to David Orr, Regional Archeologist at (215-597-1099).

David. G. Orr

cc: Tony Opperman, VA SHPO



APPENDIX 2:
Artifacts recovered from excavations.

CAT_NMBR	OBJ_NAME	#	DESCR1	DESCR2	CP_WITHIN	OBJ_DATE	MEASURE
COLOY100018	SHERD	2	Glass. Amber. UID Container.	body.	TEST 1 ZONE 1		WT 0.6G
COLOY100019	SHERD FRAGMENT	1	Earthenware, coarse. Redware.	body.	TEST 1 ZONE 1	AD 1630 TO AD 1940	WT 0.0G
COLOY100020	BRICK FRAGMENT	9	Brick Fragment.		TEST 1 ZONE 1		WT 30.4G
COLOY100021	NAIL	1	Nail, wire.	complete.	TEST 1 ZONE 1	AD 1880 TO AD 1990	WT 4.6G
COLOY100022	NAIL	2	Nail, cut.	complete.	TEST 1 ZONE 1	AD 1790 TO AD 1990	WT 6.1G
COLOY100023	SHERD	1	Earthenware, refined. Whiteware.	body.	TEST 2 ZONE 5	AD 1820 TO AD 1900	WT 4.4G
COLOY100024	SHERD	1	Earthenware, refined. Whiteware.	rim.	TEST 2 ZONE 5	AD 1820 TO AD 1900+	WT 6.6G
COLOY100025	SHERD	1	Porcelain. Domestic.	base.	TEST 2 ZONE 5		WT 25.1G
COLOY100026	NAIL	3	Nail, cut.	complete.	TEST 2 ZONE 5	AD 1790 TO AD 1990	WT 8.9G
COLOY100027	NAIL FRAGMENT	2	Nail, cut.	distal.	TEST 2 ZONE 5	AD 1790 TO AD 1990	WT 24.1G
COLOY100028	NAIL FRAGMENT	1	Nail, cut.	proximal.	TEST 2 ZONE 5	AD 1790 TO AD 1990	WT 4.8G
COLOY100029	BONE FRAGMENT	3	Bone fragment. UID medium mammal.	miscellaneous.	TEST 2 ZONE 5		WT 8.2G
COLOY100030	BONE	1	Bone. UID Fish.	complete.	TEST 2 ZONE 5		WT 1.8G
COLOY100031	NAIL	3	Nail, wire.	complete.	TEST 2 ZONE 5	AD 1880 TO AD 1990	WT 1.9G
COLOY100032	SHERD	1	Glass. Clear. UID Container.	finish.	TEST 2 ZONE 5		WT 18.4G
COLOY 10033	SHERD	2	Glass. Very light green. UID Container.	body.	TEST 2 ZONE 5		WT 8.6G
COLOY100034	SHERD	5	Glass. Clear. UID Container.	body.	TEST 2 ZONE 5		WT 5.5G
COLOY100035	SHERD	2	Glass. Very light green. Indefinite.	miscellaneous.	TEST 2 ZONE 5		WT 5.8G
COLOY100036	SHERD	2	Porcelain. Chinese underglaze.	rim.	TEST 2 ZONE 6	AD 1660 TO AD 1800	WT 3.2G

COLOY100037	SHERD	1	Porcelain. Chinese underglaze.	body.	TEST 2 ZONE 6	AD 1660 TO AD 1800	WT 2.4G
COLOY100038	SHERD	1	Earthenware, refined. Whiteware.	rim.	TEST 2 ZONE 6	AD 1820 TO AD 1900+	WT 3.9G
COLOY100039	SHERD	2	Earthenware, refined. Whiteware.	body.	TEST 2 ZONE 6	AD 1820 TO AD 1900+	WT 3.4G
COLOY100040	SHERD	1	Earthenware, refined. Whiteware.	body.	TEST 2 ZONE 6	AD 1820 TO AD 1900+	WT 0.0G
COLOY100041	SHERD	1	Earthenware, coarse. Redware.	rim.	TEST 2 ZONE 6	AD 1630 TO AD 1940	WT 0.0G
COLOY100042	SHERD	1	Earthenware, coarse. Delft.	rim.	TEST 2 ZONE 6		WT 0.0G
COLOY100043	SHERD	1	Stoneware. Grey salt-glazed.	body.	TEST 2 ZONE 6	AD 1700 TO AD 1775	WT 3.8G
COLOY100044	SHERD	1	Earthenware, coarse. Rockingham.	body.	TEST 2 ZONE 6		WT 4.1G
COLOY100045	SHERD	5	Earthenware, coarse. Yellow ware.	body.	TEST 2 ZONE 6		WT 18.1G
COLOY100046	BRICK FRAGMENT	1	Brick fragment.	miscellaneous.	TEST 2 ZONE 6		WT 2.1G
COLOY100047	BRICK FRAGMENT	1	Brick fragment.	miscellaneous.	TEST 2 ZONE 6		WT 18.5G
COLOY100048	BONE FRAGMENT	6	Bone fragment. UID large mammal.	miscellaneous.	TEST 2 ZONE 6		WT 1.8G
COLOY100049	SHERD	6	Glass. Dark green. UID Container.	body.	TEST 2 ZONE 6		WT 16.7G
COLOY100050	SHERD	5	Glass. Clear. Indefinite.	miscellaneous.	TEST 2 ZONE 6		WT 5.1G
COLOY100051	PIPE FRAGMENT	1	Pipe fragment.	stem.	TEST 2 ZONE 6		WT 1.2G
COLOY100052	PIPE FRAGMENT	1	Pipe fragment.	stem	TEST 2 ZONE 6		WT 2.5G
COLOY100053	SHERD	1	Glass. Clear. UID Container.	body.	TEST 2 ZONE 6		WT 1.2G
COLOY100054	SHERD	2	Glass. Very light green. Indefinite.	miscellaneous.	TEST 2 ZONE 6		WT 1.1G
COLOY100055	SHERD	1	Glass. Amber. UID Container.	body.	TEST 2 ZONE 6		WT 0.4G
COLOY100056	NAIL	9	Nail, cut.	complete.	TEST 2 ZONE 6	AD 1790 TO AD 1990	WT 55.7G

COLOY100057	NAILO FRAGMENT	13	Nail, cut.	proximal.	TEST 2 ZONE 6	AD 1790 TO AD 1990	WT 50.1G
COLOY100058	NAIL FRAGMENT	9	Nail fragment.	medial.	TEST 2 ZONE 6	AD 1790 TO AD 1990	WT 34.4G
COLOY100059	NAIL FRAGMENT	2	Nail fragment.	distal.	TEST 2 ZONE 6	AD 1790 TO AD 1990	WT 7.3G
COLOY100060	METAL FRAGMENT	1	Metal fragment.	miscellaneous.	TEST 2 ZONE 6		WT 17.1G
COLOY100061	SHERD	1	Glass. Dark green. UID Container.	base.	TEST 2 ZONE 7		WT 43.1G
COLOY100062	SHERD	1	Glass. Clear. UID Container.	body.	TEST 2 ZONE 7		WT 0.5G
COLOY100063	SHERD	1	Glass. Dark green. UID Container.	rim.	TEST 2 ZONE 7		WT 6.7G
COLOY100064	SHERD	23	Glass. Dark green. UID Container.	body.	TEST 2 ZONE 7		WT 112.4G
COLOY100065	SHERD	1	Glass. Very light green. Indefinite.	miscellaneous.	TEST 2 ZONE 7		WT 0.5G
COLOY100066	SHERD	3	Glass. Very light green. UID Container.	body.	TEST 2 ZONE 7		WT 1.3G
COLOY100067	PIPE FRAGMENT	3	Pipe fragment.	stem.	TEST 2 ZONE 7		WT 5.2G
COLOY100068	BRICK FRAGMENT	3	Brick fragment.	miscellaneous.	TEST 2 ZONE 7		WT 32.8G
COLOY100069	BRICK FRAGMENT	1	Brick fragment.	miscellaneous.	TEST 2 ZONE 7		WT 8.1G
COLOY100070	BONE FRAGMENT	25	Bone fragment. UID mammal.	miscellaneous.	TEST 2 ZONE 7		WT 36.4G
COLOY100071	BONE FRAGMENT	2	Bone fragment. UID large mammal.	rib.	TEST 2 ZONE 7		WT 10.8G
COLOY100072	BONE FRAGMENT	1	Bone fragment. UID large mammal.	tooth.	TEST 2 ZONE 7		WT 7.6G
COLOY100073	BONE FRAGMENT	2	Bone fragment. UID medium mammal.	tooth.	TEST 2 ZONE 7		WT 6.4G
COLOY100074	BONE FRAGMENT	1	Bone fragment. UID small mammal.	tooth.	TEST 2 ZONE 7		WT 0.2G
COLOY100075	BONE	1	Bone. UID large mammal.	metatarsal.	TEST 2 ZONE 7		WT 6.7G
COLOY100076	NAIL FRAGMENT	10	Nail, cut.	proximal.	TEST 2 ZONE 7	AD 1790 TO AD 1990	WT 70.3G

COLOY100077	NAIL FRAGMENT	10	Nail, cut.	distal.	TEST 2 ZONE 7		WT 35.8G
COLOY100078	SHERD FRAGMENT	1	Earthenware, coarse. Delft.	body.	TEST 2 ZONE 7	AD 1600 TO AD 1802	WT 1.4G
COLOY100079	SHERD	9	Earthenware, coarse. Delft.	body.	TEST 2 ZONE 7	AD 1600 TO AD 1802	WT 11.2G
COLOY100080	SHERD	3	Earthenware, coarse. Redware.	body.	TEST 2 ZONE 7	AD 1630 TO AD 1940	WT 4.1G
COLOY100081	SHERD	1	Stoneware. White salt-glazed, slip-dipped.	rim.	TEST 2 ZONE 7	AD 1715 TO AD 1775	WT 1.4G
COLOY100082	SHERD	3	Porcelain. Chinese underglaze.	body.	TEST 2 ZONE 7	AD 1660 TO AD 1800	WT 1.5G
COLOY100083	SHERD	1	Stoneware. Westerwald.	body.	TEST 2 ZONE 7	AD 1700 TO AD 1775	WT 6.4G
COLOY100084	SHERD	1	Stoneware. Westerwald.	base.	TEST 2 ZONE 7	AD 1700 TO AD 1775	WT 5.5G
COLOY100085	SHERD	3	Stoneware. Westerwald.	rim.	TEST 2 ZONE 7	AD 1700 TO AD 1775	WT 10.6G
COLOY100086	SHERD	1	Stoneware. Nottingham.	body.	TEST 2 ZONE 7	AD 1700 TO AD 1810	WT 1.0G
COLOY100087	SHERD	1	Stoneware. Nottingham.	base.	TEST 2 ZONE 7	AD 1700 TO AD 1810	WT 3.4G
COLOY100088	SHERD	2	Earthenware, coarse. Redware.	body.	TEST 2 ZONE 8	AD 1630 TO AD 1940	WT 3.0G
COLOY100089	SHERD	1	Earthenware, coarse. Delft.	body.	TEST 2 ZONE 8	AD 1600 TO AD 1802	WT 0.6G
COLOY100090	SHERD	1	Stoneware. Brown.	body	TEST 2 ZONE 8	AD 1690 TO AD 1775	WT 5.5G
COLOY100091	SHERD	2	Stoneware. White salt-glazed.	body.	TEST 2 ZONE 8	AD 1740 TO AD 1765	WT 2.3G
COLOY100092	SHERD	1	Earthenware, coarse. Jackfield.	body.	TEST 2 ZONE 8	AD 1740 TO AD 1780	WT 0.3G
COLOY100093	SHERD	2	Earthenware, coarse. UID.	body.	TEST 2 ZONE 8		WT 7.4G
COLOY100094	SHERD	6	Glass. Dark green. UID Container.	body.	TEST 2 ZONE 8		WT 35.7G
COLOY100095	SHERD	1	Glass. Clear. Indefinite.	miscellaneous.	TEST 2 ZONE 8		WT 1.1G
COLOY100096	SHERD	1	Glass. Clear. UID Container.	bod.	TEST 2 ZONE 8		WT 4.8G

COLOY100097	SHERD	1	Glass. Very light green. Indefinite.	miscellaneous.	TEST 2 ZONE 8		WT 0.3G
COLOY100098	SHERD	1	Glass. Light green. Indefinite.	miscellaneous.	TEST 2 ZONE 8		WT 0.1G
COLOY100099	BONE FRAGMENT	5	Bone fragment. UID Medium mammal.	miscellaneous.	TEST 2 ZONE 8		WT 9.3G
COLOY100100	NAIL FRAGMENT	5	Nail, UID.	proximal.	TEST 2 ZONE 8		WT 39.4G
COLOY100101	NAIL FRAGMENT	8	Nail, UID.	distal.	TEST 2 ZONE 8		WT 16.8G
COLOY100102	SHERD	1	Porcelain. Chinese.	body.	TEST 2 ZONE 9	AD 1660 TO AD 1800	WT 0.3G
COLOY100103	SHERD	1	Earthenware, coarse. Redware.	body.	TEST 2 ZONE 9	AD 1630 TO AD 1940	WT 1.8G
COLOY100104	SHERD	2	Stoneware. White salt-glazed.	body.	TEST 2 ZONE 9	AD 1740 TO AD 1765	WT 0.6G
COLOY100105	SHERD	1	Earthenware, coarse. UID.	body.	TEST 2 ZONE 9		WT 13.0G
COLOY100106	SHERD FRAGMENT	1	Earthenware, coarse. Delft.	body.	TEST 2 ZONE 9	AD 1640 TO AD 1800	WT 0.0G
COLOY100107	SHERD	1	Earthenware, coarse. Delft.	body.	TEST 2 ZONE 9	AD 1640 TO AD 1800	WT 0.6G
COLOY100108	SHERD	2	Earthenware, coarse. Lead-glazed slipware.	body.	TEST 2 ZONE 9	AD 1670 TO AD 1795	WT 2.1G
COLOY100109	SHERD	4	Glass. Dark green. UID Container.	body	TEST 2 ZONE 9		WT 42.0G
COLOY100110	SHERD	1	Glass. Dark green. UID Container.	base.	TEST 2 ZONE 9		WT 44.1G
COLOY100111	SHERD	1	Glass. Very light green. Indefinite.	miscellaneous.	TEST 2 ZONE 9		WT 0.2G
COLOY100112	SHERD	1	Glass. Clear. UID Container.	body.	TEST 2 ZONE 9		WT 1.0G
COLOY100113	PIPE FRAGMENT	2	Pipe fragment.	stem	TEST 2 ZONE 9		WT 5.3G
COLOY100114	BONE FRAGMENT	10	Bone fragment. UID mammal.	miscellaneous.	TEST 2 ZONE 9		WT 6.4G
COLOY100115	TOOTH	1	Tooth. UID Medium mammal.	complete.	TEST 2 ZONE 9		WT 0.5G
COLOY100116	BRICK FRAGMENT	5	Brick fragment.	miscellaneous.	TEST 2 ZONE 9		WT 8.0G

COLOY100117	NAIL FRAGMENT	5	Nail, UID.	proximal.	TEST 2 ZONE 9		WT 11.2G
COLOY100118	NAIL FRAGMENT	4	Nail, UID.	distal.	TEST 2 ZONE 9		WT 15.2G
COLOY100119	PIPE FRAGMENT	1	Pipe fragment.	stem.	TEST 2 FEATURE 1		WT 1.5G
COLOY100120	BONE FRAGMENT	2	Bone fragment. UID Large mammal.	miscellaneous.	TEST 2 FEATURE 1		WT 13.4G
COLOY100121	NAIL FRAGMENT	1	Nail, UID.	proximal.	TEST 2 FEATURE 1		WT 2.5G
COLOY100122	METAL FRAGMENT	1	Metal fragment.	miscellaneous.	TEST 2 FEATURE 1		WT 2.5G
COLOY100123	SHERD	1	Glass. Amber. UID Container.	body.	TEST 3 ZONE 5		WT 0.8G
COLOY100124	SHERD	1	Glass. Clear. UID Container.	finish.	TEST 3 ZONE 5		WT 2.8G
COLOY100125	SHERD	1	Glass. Clear. UID Container.	body.	TEST 3 ZONE 5		WT 1.3G
COLOY100126	SHERD	1	Glass. Very light green. Indefinite.	miscellaneous.	TEST 3 ZONE 5		WT 2.6G
COLOY100127	BONE FRAGMENT	7	Bone fragment. UID Medium mammal.	miscellaneous.	TEST 3 ZONE 5		WT 17.1G
COLOY100128	NAIL	4	Nail, wire.	complete.	TEST 3 ZONE 5	AD 1880 TO AD 1990	WT 44.0G
COLOY100129	NAIL	4	Nail, cut.	complete.	TEST 3 ZONE 5	AD 1790 TO AD 1990	WT 24.5G
COLOY100130	SHERD	1	Earthenware, coarse. UID.	body.	TEST 3 ZONE 6		WT 8.8G
COLOY100131	SHERD	1	Earthenware, refined. Whiteware.	body.	TEST 3 ZONE 6	AD 1820 TO AD 1900+	WT 1.8G
COLOY100132	SHERD	1	Earthenware, refined. Creamware.	body.	TEST 3 ZONE 6	AD 1762 TO AD 1820	WT 0.8G
COLOY100133	SHERD	2	Glass. Clear. Indefinite.	miscellaneous.	TEST 3 ZONE 6		WT 1.9G
COLOY100134	SHERD	2	Glass. Very light green. Indefinite.	miscellaneous.	TEST 3 ZONE 6		WT 2.9G
COLOY100135	TOOTH	1	Tooth. UID Medium mammal.	complete.	TEST 3 ZONE 6		WT 3.3G
COLOY100136	STUD	1	Stud.	complete.	TEST 3 ZONE 6		WT 0.4G

COLOY100138	HOOK	1	Hook.	complete.	TEST 3 ZONE 6		WT 1.0G
COLOY100139	BONE FRAGMENT	2	Bone fragment. UID Medium mammal.	miscellaneous.	TEST 3 ZONE 6		WT 5.7G
COLOY100140	NAIL	3	Nail, cut.	complete.	TEST 3 ZONE 6	AD 1790 TO AD 1990	WT 14.7G
COLOY100141	NAIL FRAGMENT	4	Nail, cut.	distal.	TEST 3 ZONE 6	AD 1790 TO AD 1990	WT 22.2G
COLOY100142	NAIL FRAGMENT	7	Nail fragment.	proximal.	TEST 3 ZONE 6	AD 1790 TO AD 1990	WT 53.8G
COLOY100143	METAL FRAGMENT	1	Metal fragment.	miscellaneous.	TEST 3 ZONE 6		WT 1.3G
COLOY100144	METAL FRAGMENT	1	Metal fragment.	miscellaneous.	TEST 3 ZONE 6		WT 3.5G
COLOY100145	SHERD	1	Glass. Clear. Indefinite.	miscellaneous.	TEST 4 ZONE 5		WT 1.1G
COLOY100146	SHERD	1	Glass. Very light green. Indefinite.	miscellaneous.	TEST 4 ZONE 5		WT 2.3G
COLOY100147	SHERD	1	Glass. Clear. UID Container.	body.	TEST 4 ZONE 5		WT 0.7G
COLOY100148	SHERD	1	Earthenware, refined. Whiteware.	body.	TEST 4 ZONE 5	AD 1820 TO AD 1900+	WT 1.7G
COLOY100149	BONE	1	Bone. UID Medium mammal.	UID.	TEST 4 ZONE 5		WT 8.4G
COLOY100150	TOOTH FRAGMENT	1	Tooth fragment. UID Small mammal.	miscellaneous.	TEST 4 ZONE 5		WT 0.1G
COLOY100151	BONE FRAGMENT	2	Bone fragment. UID Large mammal.	rib.	TEST 4 ZONE 5		WT 19.6G
COLOY100152	BONE FRAGMENT	2	Bone fragment. UID Medium mammal.	miscellaneous.	TEST 4 ZONE 5		WT 3.3G
COLOY100153	TOOTH	1	Tooth. UID Medium mammal.	complete.	TEST 4 ZONE 5		WT 1.3G
COLOY100154	BOTTLE CAP	2	Bottle cap.	complete.	TEST 4 ZONE 5		WT 12.9G
COLOY100155	NAIL	4	Nail, wire.	complete.	TEST 4 ZONE 5	AD 1880 TO AD 1990	WT 17.2G
COLOY100156	NAIL	3	Nail, cut.	complete.	TEST 4 ZONE 5	AD 1790 TO AD 1990	WT 33.3G
COLOY100157	METAL FRAGMENT	1	Metal fragment.	miscellaneous.	TEST 4 ZONE 5		WT 2.1G

COLOY100158	NAIL FRAGMENT	3	Nail, cut.	proximal.	TEST 4 ZONE 5	AD 1790 TO AD 1990	WT 7.7G
COLOY100159	NAIL FRAGMENT	7	Nail, cut.	distal.	TEST 4 ZONE 5	AD 1790 TO AD 1990	WT 7.7G
COLOY100160	KEY, CAN	1	Key, can.	complete.	TEST 4 ZONE 5		WT 4.8G
COLO 2443	SHERD	1	Bottle.	complete.	TEST 4 ZONE 5	AD 1820 TO AD 1900	WT 34.0G
COLOY100162	SHERD	1	Porcelain. Chinese.	body.	TEST 4 ZONE 6	AD 1660 TO AD 1800	WT 1.0G
COLOY100163	SHERD	1	Earthenware, coarse. Redware.	body.	TEST 4 ZONE 6	AD 1630 TO AD 1940	WT 3.1G
COLOY100164	SHERD	9	Earthenware, coarse. Rockingham.	body.	TEST 4 ZONE 6		WT 22.2G
COLOY100165	SHERD	1	Porcelain. Chinese underglaze.	rim.	TEST 4 ZONE 6	AD 1660 TO AD 1800	WT 0.2G
COLOY100166	SHERD	2	Stoneware. Brown.	body.	TEST 4 ZONE 6	AD 1690 TO AD 1795	WT 7.2G
COLOY100181	SHERD	2	Earthenware, refined. Pearlware.	base.	TEST 4 ZONE 6	AD 1780 TO AD 1830	WT 2.1G
COLOY100167	SHERD	12	Earthenware, refined. Whiteware.	body.	TEST 4 ZONE 6	AD 1820 TO AD 1900+	WT 30.1G
COLOY100168	SHERD	1	Earthenware, coarse. Yellowware.	body.	TEST 4 ZONE 6		WT 5.1G
COLOY100169	SHERD	6	Glass. Dark green. UID Container.	body.	TEST 4 ZONE 6		WT 28.3G
COLOY100170	SHERD	1	Glass. Very light green. Indefinite.	miscellaneous.	TEST 4 ZONE 6		WT 0.7G
COLOY100171	SHERD	1	Glass. Light green. UID Container.	body.	TEST 4 ZONE 6		WT 3.1G
COLOY100172	SHERD	21	Glass. Very light green. Indefinite.	miscellaneous.	TEST 4 ZONE 6		WT 16.3G
COLOY100173	NAIL	1	Nail, wire.	complete.	TEST 4 ZONE 6	AD 1880 TO AD 1990	WT 1.9G
COLOY100174	NAIL FRAGMENT	4	Nail, cut.	proximal.	TEST 4 ZONE 6	AD 1790 TO AD 1990	WT 26.9G
COLOY100175	NAIL FRAGMENT	2	Nail, cut.	distal.	TEST 4 ZONE 6	AD 1790 TO AD 1990	WT 23.8G
COLOY100176	METAL FRAGMENT	2	Metal fragment.	miscellaneous.	TEST 4 ZONE 6		WT 7.4G

COLOY100177	BRICK FRAGMENT	1	Brick fragment.	miscellaneous.	TEST 4 ZONE 6		WT 1.6G
COLOY100178	BONE FRAGMENT	2	Bone fragment. UID Mammal.	miscellaneous.	TEST 4 ZONE 6		WT 3.2G
COLOY100179	PIPE FRAGMENT	3	Pipe fragment.	stem.	TEST 4 ZONE 6		WT 6.1G
COLOY100180	METAL FRAGMENT	1	Metal fragment.	miscellaneous.	TEST 4 ZONE 6		WT 15.3G
COLOY100205	MANUSCRIPT	1	Report.	complete.			WT 0.0G

APPENDIX 3:
Commonwealth of Virginia
Department of Historic Resources
Site Form